PUBLISHERS NEW NATIONAL ERA, Lock Box 31.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE Historic Sketch of Galveston.

To the Editor of the New National Era: Sia: When the renowned Lascelles returned from France in the year 1686 to take possession of the Mississippi river and county by autherity of his King, his course, by some error of sailing, threw him quite too far westward, and he thus discovered the coast of Texas. It is probable that his first sight of land was at some point east of Galveston Bay, as he coasted westward exploring and examining every inlet to satisfy his guest; and thus he entered Galveston Bay, to which he gave the name of his sovereign, calling it St. Louis. He left no monuments or records by which his landing might be identified, (when a century later the interest in the coast of Texas became objects of great national interest to Spain and France.) Lascelles continued his exploration westward until he discovered the bend of the coast, turning south, proving that he had gone too far, and he then checked his course and entered (probably) the Pass Cavallo. He then sailed to the mouth of the Lavacca river, where he landed and built a fort, which he called Fort St. Louis. Thence he started by land northeasterly to find the Mississippi river and all the settlements in Illinois. During the American revolution a Spanish nobleman named Don Jose Galvez was Governor of Louisiana, then under the dominion of Spain, and after the close of that war and of the contest between Spain and Great Britain in the year 1783, Governor Galvez continued to exert a great influence in all the negotiations relating to all Territories and the navigation of the Mississippi river. It was at this time that the name of St. Louis Bay was changed, and the name of Governor Galvez, (first assigned to a post upon the Trinity river somewhere near Liberty,) was given to this Bay and harbor. At the western end of the Island the pass into West Bay and the small island in that pass still bear the original name of San Louis. The Island was much later in obtaining its name, as the pirates of Baratana still called it Snake Island from the abundance of its reptiles in the days of Lafitte. Within the century that elapsed there is reason to believe (so says Slocum) that the Island had greatly enlarged, and hence increased in importance. The discovery in recent years that the Western Gulf coast is certainly emerging, though the rate is slow, lends a strong confirmation to this epinion. From the time of Galvez, it would appear that some twenty-five years elapsed before any formal attempt was made to utilize the Bay and Island of Galveston.* About the year 1811, after several ineffectual efforts to dislodge a band of freebooters, who had taken possession of the Arroya Honda and the Sabine, Lieut. Agustus Magee, of the United States army, was sent against these outlaws. He then formed the bold design, probably prompted by the previous schemes of Anson Burr and General Wilkinson, of conquering Texas to the Rio Grande, and setting up an independent republican form of government. He was a young, cool, brave, and prudent man of much address. He inaugurated a war that lasted during the years 1812-'14; but, having behaved treacherously to his men, he committed suicide at Goliad in a fit of remorse. His successor in command

American occupation of Texas. But among the warriors of Magee's expedition and the two years' war Col. H. Perry survived; and being still young and a man of great enterprise, he thirsted for the rescue of the fair land of Texas from the Spaniards, who had butchered nearly all the American inhabitants. and reduced seven hundred women to slavery and torture. Under the auspices of Gen. Arrays he associated with him Col. Warren D. C. Hall, one of the surviving soldiers of 1812-'13, a young and very daring cavalier of Rapides. Louisiana. Col. Hall had been his companion in many trying scenes. He was sent upon a recruiting tour in Rapides, Opelousas, and western Louisiana generally; and he joined Perry at Tiger Cat Island, a knot of timber in the marsh prairie west side of Vermillion Bay, with

had various fortunes, ending in a most disas-

trous retreat, so that only a handful of less than

one hundred men returned to Nachitoches,

leaving the graves of about two thousand com-

rades behind. Thus ended the first struggle for

two small sloops laden with men and supplies. Col. Perry embarked from this point, and entering Galveston Bay, sailed into the harbor on the north side of Bolivar Point. This was in the month of September, 1815. One of the sloops was sent back for the men who were recruited by Col. Hall, and returning to Galveston Bay went ashore in the breakers during a thick fog and foundered. She had seventyseven souls on board, sixty six of whem perished. This disaster was unknown at Bolivar until some days after Col. Perry had gone in a boat up the Trinity to visit the Coshatta Indians and secure their co-operation, and when returning rescued Capt. Doherty, who had drifted up the bay on a spar from the wreck, and was nearly dead from exhaustion. Learning from him of the disaster, he sent in search of any survivors, and found the famished wretches that escaped drowning on shore inside of Galveston Island, near Eagle Grove. Only who had died served the others for food, and

Col. Hall did not reach Bolivar Point until December. He found Perry's party in a sad plight, both vessels lost, and the camp without resources; and upon consultation it was determined to abandon the enterprise, and most of the survivors returned home. Prior to their dispersion, however, Col. Hall being in command during Perry's absence, he explored Galveston Island down a distance of fifteen miles. and was visited by a party of Comauchnas, and returned their friendly advances by a friendly visit to their lodges near the Reefs-that is still the name. (Col. Hall died at this spot in 1868, fifty-eight years after this visit.)

that saved their lives.

In the month of February, 1816, Cols. Perry and Hall abandoned Bolivar Point, and thus ended the first attempt at settlement on Galveston Bay.

On the 1st of September following Commodore Aury landed at Bolivar Point, and gave it

as the point of departure, and the Neches (he having crossed a very large river corresponding with the Trinity) the theatre of vile assassination. There is concurrent testimony, entirely reliable, of some two feet elevation in the present site of Galveston since the time of Lafitte and in fact since the occupation of the Island in 1886 and 1887.

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Aury, who was made Governor of Texas and

Galveston Island on the 12th of September.

Florida from Spain, being betrayed by Toledo,

Texas had been depopulated by wars, and

the Spanish troops had been withdrawn. Aury

and Mind recruited largely from the Barratari-

self arrived with his remnant April 15th, 1817.

Island, about where the hospital now stands.

had a population of one thousand inhabitants,

commission to prey upon Spanish commerce.

Marina and Col. Perry with them, they dis-

Mind went into Mexico, and after various suc-

turning by land, and with only fifty men at-

his rear with a large force, he resisted until his

the rescue of Texas from the Spaniards. One

of them. Magee, from remorse, and the other

from heroic resolution never to surrender to

the cruel Spaniards. When Governor Aury

Bay, and finding Lafitte had fortified himself

Captains had taken an oath of fealty to the

Mexican Republic, he determined to abandon

Galveston altogether not liking the semi-pirati-

cal character of the Buccaneer who had support-

ed him. Lafitte continued in sole command

of his own operations, and had no partner or

sub-commanders, except to execute his orders.

He was stern in his requirements, and with

great courtesy and lofty bearing commanded

universal respect among his followers. He was

a man of education, and it is alleged never

indulged the habits of piracy, but pertinacious-

ly and vindictively pursued the Spaniard, and

engaged in illecit trade through the lines with

In 1818 a French colony of one hundred men

and one woman arrived in Galveston Bay under

General Sallamand of Napoleon's artillery.

They went up the Trinity to Mass Bluff and

established themselves in the grape culture;

but the hostility of the Spaniard soon ruined

the enterprise. While Lafitte was lord of

the Isle, sometime in 1819, Dr. James Long, of

Natches, Mississippi, formed a company at

Nacogdoches and penetrated into the country.

Colonel Hall accompanied him. And at Cosh-

atta village, on the Brazos, the present site of

the town of Washington, he established a post,

and sent Colonel Gaines to Galveston to get the

co-operation of Lafitte, but he declined, say-

ing that Long's force was entirely inadequate

to sustain the Government he had attempted to

form. Long was soon after defeated by Percy

in a severe fight, about where San Fillipi now

stands, and being routed, his force fled to Boli-

var Point. General Long joined them there,

and with the aid of General Trespalacious, built

fort. Lafitte remained at Galveston with

the commission of Governor under the Mexi-

can authorities, and in the execution of his

duties hung one of his captains, named Brown

for robbing an American vessel contrary to or-

ders. Colonel Hall describes his own emotions

of horror at seeing the skeleton of Brown upon

the tripod gallows, months after the execution

kept, as Hall says, as an example for others.

Lafitte persisted in his refusal to co-operate

with Long, who soon after returned to Natchez

and New Orleans to obtain recruits. Hall had

frequent interviews with the pirate, finding him

always affable but perfectly impenetrable. Be-

fore Long's return Lafitte left his town, set-

ting sail May 12, 1820, taking all his own and

part of Long's force with him. This left Col-

onel Hall with only about twenty men. He

therefore decided to permit his men to leave as

they preferred; and he returned to his old home

in Rapides. There succeeding in collecting a

few recruits he returned to Bolivar, hoping to

find Long. In this he was disappointed, and

started back, but met Long at the High Islands,

and with him returned to Bolivar. They then

removed their headquarters to Galveston. Long

In February, 1821, they marched down th

Island to the Three Trees, and attacked and

dispersed the Caranchanas. He suprised them

at a night dance, killed about thirty, and took

one woman and child prisoners. Soon after

am and Trespalacious. Col. Hall having left

the expedition after the death of Models, they

sailed in transports, and landed about the mouth

of the San Antonio, and while Trespalacious

and Milam proceeded to Mexico, Long went to

Goliad, and took possession. Not long after-

wards he was made prisoner, and carried to the

city of Mexico, he was then set at liberty, but

in an attempt to enter the hall of Congress he

was forbidden by the guard, and pushing for-

ward, he was shot and instantly killed. The

companions of Long, were sent back by the

United States Minister Poposett, November 11

1822, and on their return by way of Galveston,

found Mrs. Long, still at Boliver Point, and

upon the tidings of her husband's death she re-

turned to her friends in Natchez. Mrs. Long

is still living and resides near Richmond,

We have thus traced the history of Galves

ton, such as it is, for one hundred and thirty-six

in numbers, a mere handful, that they are said

to have united their remnant with the Coshat-

tas, where their blood has been lost, and with

be extinct from the earth.

men. They rebuilt Lafitte's fort.

November 24, 1816.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

that name in honor of Gen. Bolivar, the patriot (20,000) twenty thousand. Her harbor accom- haste, and becoming grace, adapt ourselves of South America. Aury held a commission modations, the best in the Gulf, the great on behalf of several Republics in South America, and also from Herrard, the minister of the her energetic and her law-abiding, peaceable burning disgrace to the cause of popular edurepublicans in Mexico. Herrard had learned citizens. from the pirates of the coast the depth of water and the protecting barbor of Galveston Bay,

White and Red versus Black. OTTAWA, KANSAS, October 5, 1870.

and sent Aury there to take possession and cruise against the commerce of Spain in the To the Editor of the New National Era: Gulf. Col. Perry was not slow in joining Eight years ago the site of our little "city" was the rendezvous of a branch of the Ottawa tribe of Indians-a more than half civilized 1816. Miud also, who had attempted to rescue set. Their semi-enlightenment was due to the philanthropic labors of Elder Meeker, a Bapsailed for Galveston and joined Governor Aury tist missionary. At the period above indicated the Ottawas negotiated a treaty with the United States, wherein liberal provision was made for the education of the young Ottawas for all coming time. Twenty thousand acres of their ans discharged by Lafitte, who had been land, all lying within five miles of the present broken up and driven away by the United site of the Ottawa, were set apart as an endow-States authorities, still continued to trade in ment for an Indian school, where the Ottawas slaves brought from Cuba and the Spanish so disposed were forever guaranteed free school-West Indies by capture. The Galveston settleing, free board, free lodging, free clothing, etc. ment soon began to flourish. Lafitte him-The same treaty referred to, and a subsequent one, made provision for the disposal, by the during the absence of Aury, and established Ottawas, of the remainder of their lands to his depot upon the Northeast side of Galveston white settlers. The result of these treaties, in the brief space of six years, is to people the He constructed a rude fort, now still known as Ottawa reservation, consisting of one hundred Saperac, and by the close of the year 1817 he and fifteen square miles of territory, with about six thousand live representatives of the Circhiefly engaged in his service, under regular cassian race, with the usual modicum of "our fellow-citizens of African descent." Half of Mind and Aury went to the relief of Sata La the settlers aforesaid have cast in their lot (or rather bought a lot or lots) in this town named agreed and Perry returned with Aury, while for the tribe of "noble red men," whilom for many years its unfruitful occupants. The rapid cesses he was captured and shot. Perry regrowth of our town stimulates great expectations, and induces a timely assumption of city tacked the garrison at Goliad, and while it was prerogatives with its consequent "airs" and in the act of surrender, Arredondo attacked pompous officials. I get over this point for two reasons: One is that those who may chance to last man was killed, and then with a pistol blew read thus far may learn that OTTAWA, KANSAS, out his own brains. Here at the same spot, is a legitimately incorporated city; and the and each by his own hand fell the two leading other, that I may, as I further write, dispose spirits that had six years previous undertaken

By the munificence of the Indians a handsome edifice has been erected, which, with charreturned from Tampico, he put into Matagorda acteristic Western hopefulness, is styled the "Ottawa University," and is under the patron- Come, fathers hoary-headed, who a life of toil age of the Baptist Church, and in charge of Rev. Robert Atkinson, principal. It should have been mentioned before, that one of the Join us with your voices, give your joyful feel treaties referred to makes the Secretary of the Interior a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ottawa University. Let this be borne in mind. In due time the public schools of Ottawa were organized in accordance with the city incorporation act on the plan so well known and deservedly popular in the East

known as the graded system.

Until the present time the Board of Education sustained a separate, undgraded school for all children of African descent or complexion. situated remotely from the school-rooms of their the United States. He was more smuggler lighter complexioned neighbors. At the opening of the present term the question was considered whether the Board of Education has a right to deprive the colored inhabitants of the town of the benefits of a graded school and still continue the extra tax upon the city which the sustenance of a separate colored school imposes. The result was a determination on the part of the board to dispense with the separate colored school, and to accord to all the youth of the city, without regard to color, the same rights in the public schools. This leads me at once to the key-note of this article, which I could not reach with less preliminary and render it wholly intelligible to any but local

readers. The action of the board was had with a ful anticipation of the storm it would provoke. They were prepared for it, and met it, and expect to ride it out. Artemus Ward's first public lecture was on "Africa." He said : "Africa and her people are hated, among other things, for their perfumery." It is amusing to see how fully that sentiment is endorsed here today. Men smell a negro now, and exhibit the most frightful symptoms of nausea, who have slept with them all their lives, and, but for this action of a school board, would have sworn they were a perfectly inodorous people, under all similar circumstances. Such are the ones who prate loudest of negro equality, amalgamation, etc. The complainings of the better class of citizens are pardonable, on the ground of a well-known, deep-seated prejudice, which will, more or less, at times control the best men. But the action of the Rev. Robert Atkinson, as the principal of the Ottawa University. Church of the United States, all of whom have he presides. I arraign him before the Board Christ. of Trustees of Ottawa University, whereof Hon. Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior. is a member, who is proud to boast a diploma fested in every look and in every sentence utfrom that noble Ohio college which owes its tered, that they lad forgotten their brother's eminence to-day from its being one of the first colleges of the land, if not the very first, to open its doors alike to the black man as well as the white man. I arraign him before the Inhad been unsuccessful, but had recruited a few dian race, and especially the tribe whose liberality enables him to-day to have a building in carriages and buggies, from the best livery wherein to open a school of any kind. I a." raign him before all these, and ask him what

an explanation of what he means in advertising be fitted out an expedition with the aid of Mil- the opening of his institusion as "THE OPENING OF THE WHITE SCHOOL!" in publishing his terms, by styling them, "THE they are usually very kind to each other in RATES OF TUITION IN THE WHITE SCHOOL." I arraign him, not for myself alone, but in behalf of all true lovers of universal education. I ar raign him in behalf of the people of Ottawa, and Kansas. All of whom have a pride in their public institutions, and who have a right, knowing its liberal endowment, to indulge high hopes of Ottawa University. The friends of education want to know, if the white race is to be the exclusive beneficiary of a school, which, "lo! the poor Indian," endowed. "They want to know whether the doors of that institution are closed against the black man. They want future, if properly managed, can withstand at the very threshold, of its wsefulness, such a low pandering to a popular prejudice, for the *It is proper to state here, that the identity of the place described by Father Tontil, historian of the expedition, is not very clear. The writer has read the original with great care for this purpose. I found this simple narriave more consistent with the facts he can arriave more consistent with the facts he can are consistent with the facts here. race its just rights. The a at of the Board was a

he means by designating his school as the

to the change which the inevitable march of cotton market, the imports, and above all, progress must in necessity produce. What a cation, that men engaged in that high calling Letters from Wendell Phillips--Frederick will at this late day, resort to low appeals to a popular prejudice, which, in view of the march of events, it is the duty of all good men to seek

Letter from Arkansas.

PHILLIPS Co., ARK., October 4, 1870.

To the Editor of the New National Era : SIR: Having been for several weeks a reader of your journal, and seeing in it no communication from this vicinity, I take it upon myself to give you an account of an emancipation celebration held by the colored people of this town and vicinity on the 22d of September.

Pursuant to adjournment, a large congregation of colored people metat the Colored Baptist Church at the hour of 3 P. M. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. Wilkes, and Rev. George Farrow was elected chairman, who, on taking the chair, delivered a short address, stating the object of the meeting, to commemorate the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. He also compared the history of Israel with that of the colored race, and said our gratitude for freedom was due to God alone.

Mr. A. J. Jackson was then introduced to the audience. He spoke at length, warmly reciting the nistory of the events preceding and following the issuing of the proclamation, encouraging education, industry, and economy as duties of

After singing the "Battle-Cry of Freedom," Mr. Jackson came forth and sang the following ballad, which he composed especially for the oceasion. Several school-girls joined Mr. Jackson in the singing of the ballad, and it was sung with great spirit to the tune of "Glory Hallelnjah :"

> EMANCIPATION SONG. BY A. J. JACKSON.

O, ye sons of Freedom, come and join this mighty with the use of the suspiciously suggestive quo- Freedom has triumphed, and Right has conquered Wrong; Join us in the chorus of our glad triumphant tation marks when I have need to refer to our

For Freedom reigns to-day! Сновия-Glory, glory hallelujah, etc., For Freedom reigns to day!

Our chains and fetters now for evermore are

For Freedom reigns to-day! CHORUS-Glory, glory, etc.

Come, mothers faint and feeble from the voke of slavery. God has given us a leader, who has given liberty. Our chains and fetters broken-you are made forever free-

For Freedom reigns to-day! CHORUS-Glory, glory, etc. Yes, the iron voke is rent and is buried in a

The Angel of Time never, nevermore can saveis sealed by the blood of the noble and the brave-For Freedom reigns to-day! CHORUS-Glory, glory, etc.

John Brown died on the scaffold for the slave! Two hundred thousand freemen died fighting fo the slave!

Abraham Lincoln sleeps in a martyr's grave!

Chorus-Glory, gory, etc.

Letter from Colorado.

DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 10, 1870. To the Editor of the New National Era:

I wish to announce, through the columns your paper, the death of a very eminent colored minister, Rev. John R. V. Morgan, who died in this city on the 3d inst. of dropsy. Mr. Morgan was formerly of New York, but latterly of San Francisco. From the latter place he came to Denver. He arrived here on the first day of August last in rather feeble health. Nevertheless he began his ministerial labors with great zeal and energy. He was a man of very fine culture, and a finished collegiate education, and was a fluent and most eloquent pul-

He resided at the residence of Mr. Jackson Smith from the time of his arrival at Denver until his death, and was the recipient of Mr. Smith's generous hospitality and the watchful care of his noble and kind hearted wife, who ministered to him during all his illness like an angel of mercy. Glorious will be the reward of such ministers of kindness to God's suffering treatment of men and women for a color which

During his illness he was frequently visited by two prominent white ministers of this city, Messrs. Vincent and Peck, of the Methodist E. Church. His funeral services were held in is not pardonable, and I hereby arraign him the finest church n the city, and were conducted for his acts in this matter before the Baptist by the above-named ministers, who delivered impressive and eloquent orations upon the a common interest in the institution over which merits and virtues of their deceased brother in the velvet of the saintly pew, in which he would

It was evident from the deep pathos, the tender emotion and brotherly love that they manicolor, and only remembered his Christian virtues; thus we see, that true religion makes brothers of us all. Though a stranger among us, his funeral was largely attended, and was followed to the grave by an immense procession establishment in Denver.

ion, no familiar voice greeted his ears, no soft assumption of equal manhood. hand of wife or daughter wiped the cold sweat from his brow or closed forever his eyes in death all this was done by strange but kind hands. It is a notable fact, and one highly I demand an explanation of what he means creditable to the colored people of this country, sickness; suffering bumanity seldom appeals in vain to hearts that throb beneath tawny or to their character rather than their color. sable bosoms.

As the funeral cortege, so solemn and imposing, moved slowly along to the grave, the following lines from Gray's Elegy in a country church vard, kept ringing in my ears.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, And all the beauty, all that wealth e'er gave, Await alike the inevitable hour;

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.' The solemnity of the occasion, the season of the year, in the melancholy days of October, to know if an institution, provaising a brilliant the faded flowers of summer and the fallen leaves of autumn, and the whole face of nature. once so green and blooming, now clad in the sad habiliments of mourning, were well calcumenial purpose of a few tuittion fees, as is ex- lated to inspire the mind with sublime and solemn reflections. Finally the cortege reached Ottawa Journal, signed by Robert Atkinson, its destination, the silent city of the dead, where a painful, mournful silence reigns. Here we buried the earthly remains of Elder Morgan, at the base of the grand old Rocky Mounconsummation which soon er or later would have tains, whose lofty, snow-crowned peaks look been forced upon it. Un der the amendment to down from their towering heights among the that degenerate fragment of a tribe, will soon the Constitution of the United States and the clouds in sad and gloomy grandeur upon his laws of Kansas, "to this, complexion, it must lonely grave, whose soil may never be trod by Now we will take Galveston Island to-day come at last." Why then hesitate to meet the his friends or relatives, or moistened by their as polite, refined, and as neat as any of my

From the National Standard. CASTE.

Meeting of the Reform League. Douglass -- Geo. T. Downing -- Col. R. J. Hinton--Wm. Wells Brown--and John K.

A meeting to consider the subject of Caste was held at the Cooper Institute (Room 24,) under the auspices of the Reform League, on

Monday evening, the 10th inst. Among those present were the Hon. G. T. Ruby, State Senator of Texas, and Mrs. Ruby, Rev. Mr. Davis, of Knoxville, Tennessee, Rev. Wm. F. Butler, Hon. J. J. Spelman, a State Senator from Mississippi, Dr. E. D. Hudson,

and other well-known friends of freedom.

Aaron M. Powell, ealled the meeting to order, and stated the objects for which it had assembled. He expressed gratification that chattelism no longer existed, and that by the Fifteenth Amendment the political equality of the colored race had been guaranteed. The Caste spirit was still alive and proscriptive towards colored people. He cited illustrations of this proscripion in the exclusion of colored guests from hotels, first class public conveyances, and equal educational opportunities. He spoke of the continued hostility of the so-called Democratic party towards the colored people, and exhorted Republicans to go forward and discharge their remaining duty by statute protection of the colored people against the infringements of licensed hotel proprietors and chartered corand the editors of religious newspapers were to be held largely responsible for the continued | This is a phase of this caste. prevalence of Caste, so inimical to the spirit

f genuine Christianity. William P. Tomlinson then read letters from Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Rev. John T. Sargent, George T. Downing, Col. R. J. Hinton, Wm. Wells Brown, and John K. Wildman, as follows:

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Boston, October 8th, 1870. To the Chairman of the New York Reform League:

You do well,-and every patriotic man will thank you-when you try to rally a correct public sentiment against this social persecution of men on account of their color. It belittles our society, disgraces our civilization, insults the American idea-and perpetuates the grave difficulties which this antipathy between races engenders. The real sinner is the public that demands, not so much the individ-Never forget or forgive, at the ballot-box, any man who has, even once, through ignorance even, shown by word or deed, since 1865, this cruel and ungodly pride. No social system. right or wrong, can stand for one generation against this merciless use of the vote. The negro who, at the ballot-box, forgives or forgets, pities or has any mercy on this class of sinners. petrays his race, and is worse than an infidel WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7, 1870.

A. M. Powell, Esq.-My Dear Sir:-I am just here from Westminster, Carroll Co., Maryland, where I have been speaking on the very subject upon which you wish to hear me in Cooper Institute. I cannot be with you on Monday night. Other duties make it impossible. The refusal of the hotels in New York to receive and accommodate refined and wealthy colored strangers and travellers, solely because of their color, is the meanest kind of barbarism. and could happen in no other civilized country. It belongs to free, democratic America, a land of Bibles, Sabbath Schools, churches and missionary societies, (perpetually boasting of lib erty, manners and morals as compared with other nations) to furnish such examples of inhuman brutishness. Even a pig is willing that a fellow big shall have shelter and food, if he can get enough for himself, but your genuine American negro hater surpasses the pig in piggishness. He would rather have space itself entirely unoccupied than to have it occupied by one not colored like himself. The same unbrotherly and inhuman spirit of pride and hate which excludes a respectable man and woman from the shelter of a public house in New York or elsewhere, (the only apology for the existence of which is its accommodation of strangers and travellers.) would shut him out of all houses and out of the world. Neither in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Rome, Vienna, nor Constantinople, could two decent persons with money in their pockets and willing to pay, be refused accommodation at any hotel on account of color. But here in the city of New York, the commercial metropolis of the with all nations, kindreds, tongues and peoples, men stoop to the narrowness and littleness to peep under a man's hat to find out whether he shall for his money and his manhood, be accomthey cannot alter to suit the taste of anybody. plainly enough tells the colored people that no

After all it is not in its essence a prejudice against color that excludes colored men from hotels or from other places. For certain pur-He can be employed to sweep the holy dust from not be allowed to worship God for one moment : he would be allowed to enter the most aristocratic drawing-room car as a servant, but would be wholly unwelcome as a passenger; he would be admitted to any parlor or dining-room in New York as a waiter, but never as a gentleman : as a driver he may ride with fashionable ladies and gentlemen, who seem as proud of his dark rich color as they are of the shining carriage, prancing bays, and the gold and silver mountings of their equipage, but the skin-deep aristocracy of New York would not tolerate in such place a colored man as a gentlemen-no matter how refined or how elevated in character and attainments. It is, therefore, not the In his affliction, no familiar face met his vis- negro's color that makes him distasteful, but the

But after all there is consolation everywhere. If a man is determined to be a man, a good citizen, a refined, well-mannered, great respect, I am, yours truly and cultivated gentleman, there is no power, even in New York hotels, to prevent him. Our hotels are powerful institutions, but they cannot long resist the enlightened and humane spirit of the age. The colored man and all other men will by and by be treated according Truly yours, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

LETTTER FROM GEORGE T. DOWNING, ESQ. NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 7th. 1870.

AARON M. POWELL, Esq. -Sir :- Yours, inviting me to a conference on the 10th inst., on the subject of caste, came duly to hand. I can not be present-not because of indifference; I realize too deeply the depressing influence of caste to be indifferent to the same.

I was born in New York: I have always lived there and in New England; I was never any man master, yet I have felt myself—a once experienced any inconvenience on account of my race

Slavery, so far as the statutes read, is abolished, but that which, through it, made me feel myself to be a slave still has an existence, and makes itself felt. I give an illustration : I may don my best suit of clothes, make myself most unexceptionable as to mien and attire, may put money in my purse, I may be known to have mas against those hotels that refuse to entertain availed myself most literally of the most lavish opportunities afforded by generous parents to they would soon change their attitude. educate me, I may have added refinement thereto, still, if it be known I have what is commonly called "colored blood" coursing through | wiping out this last vestige of American slavery. my veins, and should step on board the steamboat at this place to go to your meeting, and should attempt to go like a man to the suppertable when the supper is announced, (I may be and look at the number her inhabitants, about issue at once, and squargely; and with all proper friendly tears of grief. WM. J. HARDIN. | fellow passengers, ready to pay as much as any | DEAR FRIEND: I thank you for the invitation | while you are away?"

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of them.) I would be insulted, or would perhaps have to force my right at a great mortification of feelings. This is but a single illustration of the easte in question. I arraign and invite attention to, as parties, among others, bearing evidence of the truthfulness of my assertion, officers of the Government and of justice who are said to administer justice, the educators of the rising generation, the ministers, those calling themselves followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. While justice demands that the Repubin the direction of justice to all men than any other party challenging our vote, I arraign it as falling short of its misson and duty in not passing Senator Sumner's bill supplementary to the the civil rights bill, intended to effect the caste in question. The party has all the odium of intent that the enemy can conjure up against it, while it does not fully enjoy the benefits of

doing the righteous act. Am I too sensitive? I behold the education, the refinement, the comforts and ease of mind seemingly enjoyed by others in their political relations, but it is only to realize myself a slave. Were I completely depressed, degraded, without manly aspirations, were no educational advantages afforded, had I not heard of the Declaration of Independence, had not the bullet and the ballot been placed in my hand, had I been a hopeless, totally benighted, toiling slave in the centre of darkest Egypt, I might be more resigned and contented; but I am declared free, but to realize I am a slave.

From boyhood days, ever since I first realized that I was an oppressed member of community, porations. Clergymen and members of churches, I have been active in thought and effort against the same; for which I have in business suffered.

I have been an observers of those who have

repelled the idea of the equality of man, without regard to color: they dreaded it more than do the aristocracy of Europe, a body of men with whom the lines are more definitely drawn, who have the break-waters of ignorance, standing armies, and old-established customs and laws to keep off the heavy billows of discontent which would otherwise rise. The parties in this country, who have a dread in this respect, seem not to comprehend that a recognition and the securement of man's rights before the law, on rail, in steamboats, in hotels or public halls, in public schools or on the high- and, at the close of the meeting, unanimously way, wherever the law justly assumes to regu- adopted: late, is not to be feared as encouraging ruthless intrusions on social circles; they are formed independently of statutes, have laws within hemselves, are circumscribed by tastes, accomp-

lishments, wealth, and affinities, The masses of whites who are poor have not, ual who, often reluctantly, submits to this fool- I fear, considered that the agitation that has ence of the spirit of caste, which still frequently ish and contemptible bigotry of blood. No been going on for years, ostensibly in the spe- excludes colored people from hotels, the saloons American dares to carry this narrow self-con- cial interest of the colored man, was a work and staterooms of steamboats, sleeping cars. ceit to Europe. There the petty tyrant skulks deeply affecting their welfare and best interest; workshops, places of amusement, equal educaand puts on a decent pretense in the presence that respect for them, the security of their tional advantages, and from due social recogniof a broader, juster, a Christian civilization. rights, was involved in the same. The spirit tion. haust itself on him; in very many instances it has done much to abolish political proscription was cherished against and levelled at the de- on account of color, it should go forward and pendent white man also. I felt it in general by the necessary additional legislation protect with him, but especially as a colored man. I colored people from the injustice they still suffer would not, and could not, if I would, conceal the at the hands of licensed hotel proprietors and fact that the masses, including the affluent and chartered corporations; and we therefore call the dependent, are being educated to higher upon Senators and Representatives to promptly and more ennobling ideas. The public school adopt at the ensuing session of Congress Senais doing its part; it is an effective agent, but tor Sumner's proposed bill supplementary to the rule to know no distinctions in color or re- not less stringent and comprehensive. ligious faith-anything but morals-therein

to become better educated, to be industrious and frugal, for their 800,000 votes to be cast as a unit for those who recognize their rights, interests and feelings

your obedient servant, GEO, T. DOWNING.

LETTER FROM COL. R. J. HINTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8th, 1870. My DEAR MR. POWELL:-It is, I regret to say, not within my power to be with you on sarv for me to be there in order to establish my utter abhorance of the idea of "caste" in any or all of its manifold mean forms. The special purpose of your meeting calls out my hearty sympathy. There is one plain thing which it seems we have a right to demand of the community and of those who are the aggressors on the rights of citizens in this matter. The community accords privileges and protection to a variety of interests, upon the ground, more or less distinctly marked, that such interests are of public benefit. Special legislation in favor of incorporated monopolies is a common thing water, are turned over to the control of chartered companies, who by favor of the citizenship of the State and Nation, thus secure valuable individual rights. Legislation licenses and protects hotels for the public accommodations, or theatres and public halls for its amusement. Shall the thing created, enriched and whole or in part? Shall it have the right to refuse the use, upon equal terms when meeting zens by refusing them such rights as belong to modated with food and shelter. This inhuman | might have been a shadow of legal paliation for the erection on railroads, steamboats, street part of their number shall ever be respected as tims belonged to an enslaved raceoutside of the to be impeached. Strife and discord will be men or as gentlemen if the New York hotels pale of citizenship, that there can be no preence or justification, legal or otherwise, for the colored man is a free man, nay more, a citizen and law-maker. The hotel that excludes a colposes the colored man is welcome anywhere, ored citizen, who behaves decently and pays his way, ought to have its license revoked : rights that others obtain for pay, out to have its charter repealed. Let the citizen protect privileges the citizen gives. The colored race s nearly or quite one-eighth of the population. Let them unite in an energetic demand for the revocation of all licenses and the repeal of all charters, held by hotels or theatres, railroad or steamboat companies, denving to them, equal citizens of the land, the equal social public rights and privileges-rights purchasable and

> the sun-dyed skin of Afric's race. There is nothing more brutalizing than caste: nothing so mean and vulgar as that which broken fortunes, another party succeeds to

LETTER FROM WM. WELLS BROWN. BOSTON, Oct. 8, 1870.

The silliest of all caste is that which is founded on color: for those who entertain it have not a single logical reason to offer in its defence. The fact is, slavery has been the cause of all the prejudice against the negro.

Wherever colored men are ill-treated on account of race, it is because of their identity peace. Promote good feeling among all classes with a people that has long worn the chains of slavery. This prejudice of color is unknown in the Old World, for during a residence of six years abroad, traveling extensively through Great Britain and on the Continent. I never re-elected or succeeded according to law.

Color caste is peculiar to America, and it is the pulpit and the press thunder their anathe- a Convention .- Raleigh Standard. ladies and gentlemen on account of color, and

I hope your meeting will be a success. welcome every demonstration that shall aid in Truly yours, WM, WELLS BROWN.

LETTER FROM JOHN K. WILDMAN. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. S. 1870. President Reform League:

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to attend the meeting of the Reform League on Monday evening, and wish I could be present. It seems needful to make proper efforts towards removing certain disabilities that vex and aggrieve colored people, and I hope the League lican party should be credited with doing more may be instrumental in eradicating, as one of its specific objects, the wretched "spirit of caste" that so widely prevails. The hotels of New York may deserve censure and rebuke for their proscriptive course, but behind them, among the influential masses, is a spirit in accord with that which actuates them, so deepseated and persistent as almost to defy your endeavors.

The colored people may think that the ballot gives them their rights. All important as this may seem, they will find it necessary, in order to possess many valued privileges, to do something besides going to the polls to vote, or lis tening to the blandishments of politicians. They will still be hampered by persecutions that the ballot cannot reach, and it devolves on them. and those interested in promoting their welfare, to take such action, in the name of justice, as will tend to overthrow prejudice and enlarge their liberties.

Sincerely yours, J. K. WILDMAN.

The following telegram was received from Hon. E. D. Bassett, United States Minister to Hayti, announcing his inability to be present NEW HAVEN, Oct. 10, 1870.

AARON M. POWELL, Room 24, Cooper Union. New York city:

I am sorry that I shall not be able to meet with you this evening. Accept my word of encouragement in your labors. The fact that any class of Americans can be, for accidental or permanent causes, shut out with impunity from any right, privilege, or courtesy open to the general public, is antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions, and calls for just such labors as your are rendering.

The following resolutions were then read,

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That, rejoicing in the abolition of chattel slavery, and the equal citizenship of colored men, guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, we deplore the continued exist-

its effectiveness will be more complete when the Civil Rights Bill, or an equivalent measure

3. Resolved. That in persistently opposing the Fifteenth Amendment, in persecuting and Controling influences in behalf of the desired intimidating colored voters and their political end, especially and immediately relating to the friends at the South, and in habitually maligncolored people, are for them to be ever anxious ing and caricaturing colored people in the North, the so-called Democratic party preserves a wicked consistency with its former championship of slavery, and proves itself wholly unde-Regretting that I cannot be with you, I am North or South, and of all good and truly pa-

4. Resolved, That it is a duty, too generally neglected by clergymen, professing Christians of all denominations, and the conductors of the religious press, to labor unceasingly for the total extinction of the oppressive and unchristian spirit of caste; and we exhort all to unite in an earnest effort to educate a right public opinion, to the end that the ideal Republic, based upon a recognized common brotherhood, may be speedily attained, in which there shall be no inidious distinctions on account of either race

sex, or nationality. Addresses of much interest were then delivered by Hon. G. T. Ruby, of Texas; Rev. Wm. F. Butler, of Zion Church, New York; Hon. J. J. Spelman, of Mississippi; Dr. E. D. Hudson, of New York; Rev. Mr. Davis of Tennessee, and Aaron M. Powell.

now-a days. The means of travel, by land and The Effect of the Republican Defeat in North Carolina.

> That the enlarged ideas of progress and civiization, as represented by the Republican party, received a serious check, as the result of the August election, there is no doubt. We regret that the party was defeated, but we are of the opinion that it will have the effect to winnow the chaff from the wheat, and the party will

enter the next campaign stronger than ever.

The effect of the election is quite different to

what it would have been if the Republicans had the republic. It seems to me that though there carried the State. As it is, there are signs of revolution everywhere. The constitution is to cars, hotels and theatres of caste barriers on One hundred thousand dollars will be spent by account of color, while the unfortunate vic- the convention. Officers in high position are fomented, and the peace and quiet of the State disturbed. On the other hand, if the Republicontinuance of such cruel usages, now that the cans had succeeded in carrying the State, no changes would have been in the organic law. The peace and quiet of the State would have been preserved. Immigrants would have set tled in the State, believing that they were castthe railroad company that denies him the same | ing their fortunes with a peaceable people and a prosperous State. How is it now? People esiring to immigrate do not turn their attenhimself. These instrumentalities profit by the tion to this State, only to observe the signs of revolution, which are in the immediate future. The Kuklux have been broken up, but a reconstruction of the State is to take place under the auspices of the Democratic party. The "hideous mark" which was to have been placed upon the Union men had the Confederate cause been successful is to be placed upon Republi cans. The unsettled condition in which the affairs of this State have been for ten years is to not bestowed-which are accessible on the same | be continued. Just as the people begin to think terms to any other citizens, not marked with they are done with heated political campaigns of every kind, and are settling down into peace and quiet, and are endeavoring to build up their brands a man because of the accidents of birth for which he himself is not responsible. With government. Each successive year of strife AARON M. POWELL, Esq. - My Dear Sir :- I

and uncertainty makes the State and people poorer. We protest against the revolutionary movements of the Democrats. There is no necessity for a convention. All the reforms necessary to be made can be made by the Legislature. If the Democrats desire to retain conregret that I cannot accept your invitation to be present at the meeting to be held on Monday vention. Let the people rest. Do all that needs to be done for the good of the State through the Legislature, but do not harass the people with another Convention and its necessary expenses. Do not harass the people with elections upon the question of calling a Convention, and the ratification of the Constitution, should a Convention be called. Legislate in the interest of of the people. Put down crime. Administer the law so as to make it a terror to evil-doers. and a safe protection for the law-abiding citizen. Uphold those in authority until they are The people are already alarmed. They fear

the abolition of the homestead provision. They fear property qualification for voters and officea burning shame upon the pulpit and press of holders. They fear they will be taxed to pay for the land that they observe a craven silence upon | slave property. There are many other things this unchristian, unrepublican usage of one at which they are justly alarmed at. Thereportion of the citizens towards another. Let fore, we enter our protest against the calling of

> A new story of Mr. Lincoln: A delegation of Delaware Republicans called upon him, and with a due sense of their own position took ocacsion to inform him in the course of his visit that they were among the "heavy men' of the upper end of the State. "So you all belong to the 'upper end' of the State?" reflected Mr. Lincoln, with a roguish twinkle in his eye, and then with a look of earnest solicitude inquired, "Is there no danger of the State tilting